

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR

25X1 SUBJECT NORTH Korean Government and Labor Party
Offices, P'yongyang

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(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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Comment. All North Korean government and Labor Party offices cited in this report are represented in Attachment A. Each installation in Attachment A may be identified by its number which refers to the paragraph of this report which discusses that particular installation.)

1. Offices of the General Affairs Department of the North Korean People's Committee were in an underground shelter built into a hill at Konokol (Approximately YD-389253); Krim-ni (125-45, 39-02) (YD-3824). The shelter, which was opened in February 1951, has an adequate drainage system and is electrically lighted. Staff members of the Committee live in the building; committee officials live elsewhere. Four automobiles are generally parked during the day at the gate to the building. Three or four Soviet civilians are in the building area each day.
2. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is in a trench-like building at the foot of a hill in Chaewon-gol (125-46, 39-07) (YD-3933). Anti-aircraft batteries are on hills near the building. The offices, which were opened in January 1951, are within a restricted area. Lieutenant General PAK Il-u (朴一愚)¹ is director and Lieutenant General YI P'il-ku (原碧干) is deputy director of the ministry.
3. Offices of the Political Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, opened at the end of July 1951, are in an underground concrete structure at the foot of a hill in Konokol. The building, which is equipped with electric power facilities, is used as a residence by most employees of the department. Two or three Soviet civilians drive automobiles to the building each day. A guard is at the gate to the building.
4. The Ministry of Social Security is at Chaewon-gol in a building built into the foot of a hill and opened in January 1951. PANG Hak-se is the minister.
5. The Ministry of Municipal Planning and Construction is at Inhung-ni (125-45, 39-0 (YD-3325)). The building was opened at the end of June 1951.

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6. The Ministry of Industry building is at Sahang-ni (approximately YD-365255),² P'yongyang, and was opened in April 1951. Lieutenant General CHUNG Il-yong (鄭一龍) is minister, and KIM Sung-mok (金承模) aged 45, is superintendent of mining.
7. The Ministry of Transportation is at Pakkyo-dong (125-43, 39-03) (YD-3525) and uses the rear building of the former P'yongyang Technical School.³ The ministry began to use the building on 30 December 1951. Lieutenant General CHU Yong-in (朱容衍) is minister. A Soviet adviser is attached to each department of the ministry. (See Attachment B.)
8. The Ministry of Labor is at Kyongpung-ni (approximately YD-369239), which was opened at the end of January 1951, in a building built into a hill. Most of the staff members of the ministry live in this building.
9. The Ministry of Commerce is at Yangsan-ni (approximately YD-342229),² P'yongyang, in the building formerly used as official residences for the Labor Publishing Institute (労働出版社). CHANG Si-u (張時雨) is minister. A Soviet adviser is attached to each department of the ministry.
10. Offices of the Department of Trade, Ministry of Commerce, are at Konokol, which were opened in March 1951. Staff members, with the exception of eight women, live at the offices. These women live in village huts near the building. One sedan, five Soviet trucks, and one jeep were on the west side of the building on 3 January 1952.
11. Offices of the Purchasing Department, Ministry of Commerce, which were opened in July 1951, are at Konokol.
12. Offices of the Monopoly Division, Ministry of Commerce, which were opened in mid-November 1951, are at Konokol.
13. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is at approximately (YD-339218) in Tangong-ni (125-42, 39-02) (YD-3424).
14. The Moranpung Theater (Moranpung 劇場), formerly the Japanese shrine (approximately YD-386237) at P'yonggang-ni, is now used for meetings of the People's Assembly; it was completed and dedicated in August 1951. Construction of the theater began in December 1950. Persons attending any of the three daily performances must present identification cards.
15. Offices of the Standing Committee of the North Korean People's Committee are at Bompok-ni (館後里) (approximately YD-381225) in a building built into a hill behind the former Chongso Primary School. All Committee employees live in the office building. The building was opened in mid-March 1951.
16. Offices of the Central Committee of the North Korean Labor Party are in a building built into a hill behind the former People's Committee building at Hamsan-ni (南山里), P'yongyang. The offices were opened at the end of January 1952.
17. The Supreme Court of Justice is at approximately YD-384236, Konokol. The building was opened in July 1951.
18. The Supreme Prosecutor's office is at approximately YD-389247, Konokol.
19. The Chinese Communist Embassy in North Korea is at Singyang-ni (新陽里) approximately YD-378228. The embassy building, which was opened in January 1951, is near a school yard which was the property of the United States under the Japanese occupation. Two well-kept automobiles covered with white cloth are in the school yard.

20. Offices of the General Committee of Trade Unions are at Yonghŭng-ni (125-46, 39-04) (YD-3927).
21. The Central Post Office is at Ch'angchŏn-ni (approximately YD-387228). The Post Office has handled non-military mail since March 1951 and telegrams since 1 January 1951.
22. Offices of the Internal Affairs Bureau of P'yŏngyang are at approximately YD-387230, Ch'angchŏn-ni, P'yŏngyang.
23. Offices of the Bureau of Social Security of P'yŏngyang are at approximately YD-385223, Suok-ni (수곡리), P'yŏngyang.
24. The Prosecutor's Office in P'yŏngyang is in the former Theological Academy building (approximately YD-380225) at Kyŏngch'ang-ni, P'yŏngyang.
25. Offices of the Bureau of Social Security of South P'yŏngan Province are in a former railroad dormitory at approximately YD-349345, Tangsan-ni (탕산리).
26. Offices of the People's Committee of South P'yŏngan Province are at approximately YD-385223, Ch'angchŏn-ni, P'yŏngyang.
27. The court of South P'yŏngan Province is at approximately YD-384236, Kirin-ni, P'yŏngyang.

1. [] Comment. [] in February 1952 PAK Il-u was chief of the North Korean military team on the Joint Chinese Communist-North Korean Defense Board at Peiping.

2. [] Comment. The locations of North Korean government offices in P'yŏngyang in September 1951 were reported [] but the below-listed locations do not correspond to the information in this report:

The Ministry of Industry is at Sandŭng (presumably 126-11, 39-00; MU-5620) Mine.

The Ministry of Commerce is at Inhŭng-ni (125-45, 39-03) (YD-3825), in West P'yŏngyang.

3. [] Comment. It is believed that the diagram of Attachment B is not a diagram of the former technical school but a diagram either of a shelter used by the ministry or of an extension of the ministry's office space. The building in the diagram of Attachment B is, however, the installation numbered 7 in Attachment A and is presumably near or attached to the former school building.

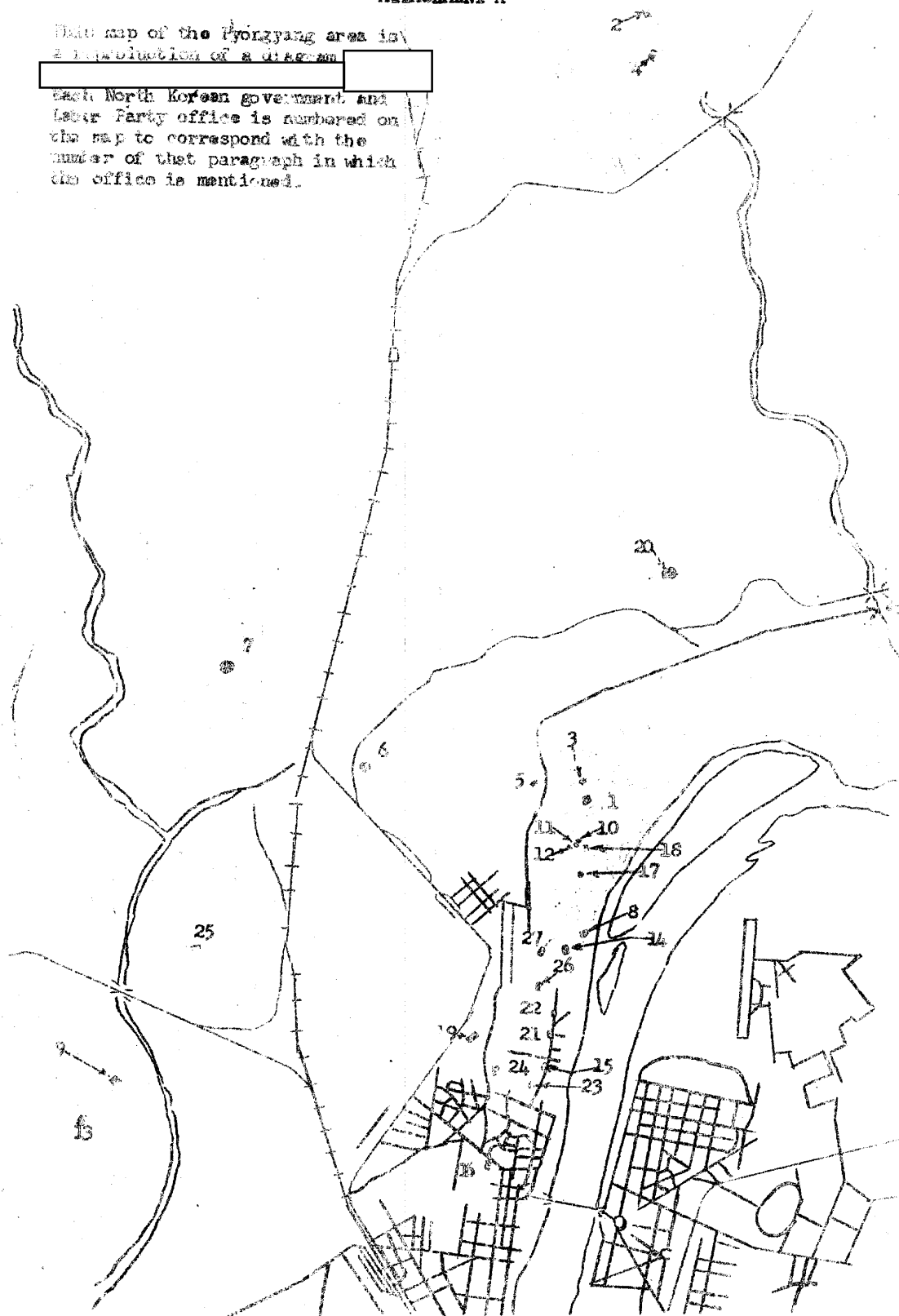
Enclosures: 2 diagrams

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ATTACHMENT A

Main map of the Pyongyang area is a reproduction of a diagram

Each North Korean government and Labor Party office is numbered on the map to correspond with the number of that paragraph in which the office is mentioned.



Double track railroad
Single track railroad

River

Highway

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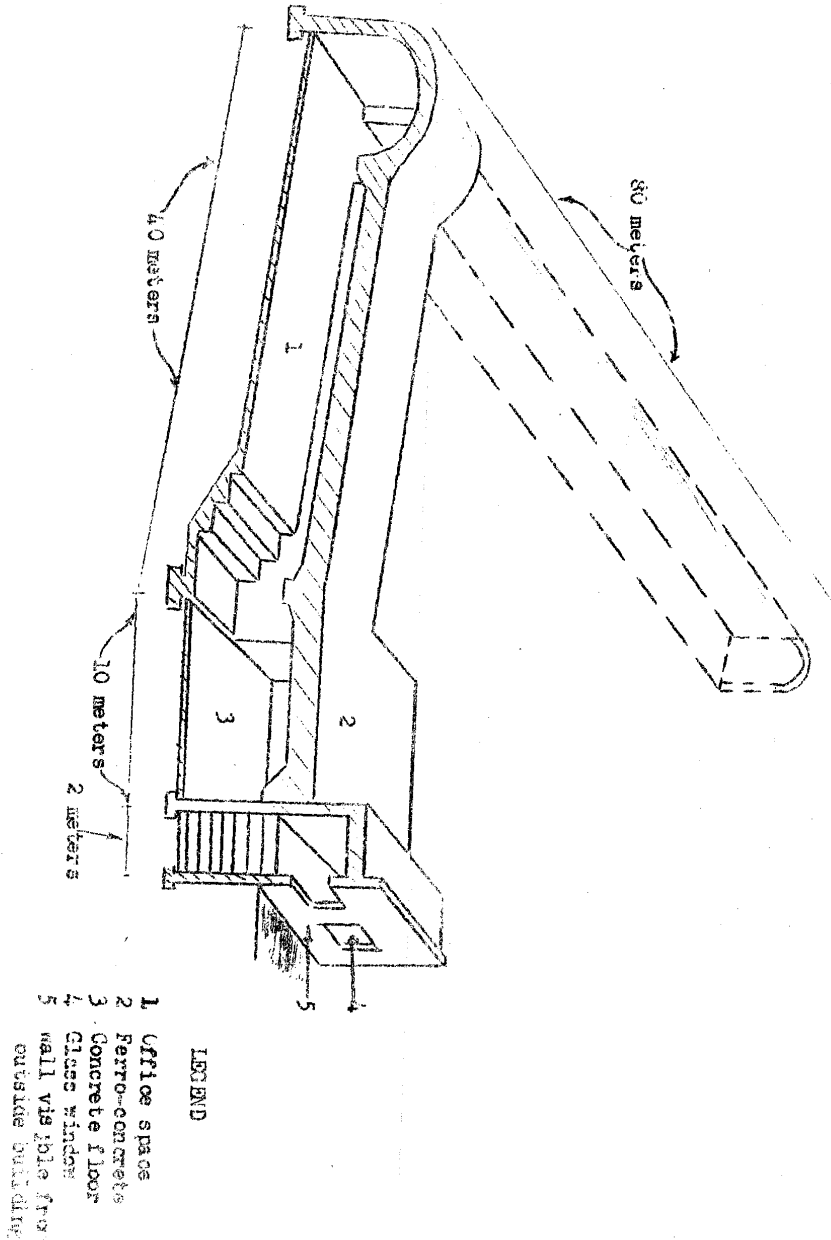
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ATTACHMENT B

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The diagram is a reproduction of a cross section view of the North Korean Ministry of Transportation building.

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